

Appl. No. : 10/824,797  
Filed : April 15, 2004

### AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows. Insertions are shown underlined while deletions are ~~struck through~~. Please cancel Claim 4.

1-8 (canceled)

9 (currently amended): A method for manufacturing an antistatic optical film comprising an antistatic layer at least one side of a liquid crystal display optical film, comprising the steps of:

applying an aqueous solution or an aqueous dispersion comprising a water soluble or a water dispersible conductive polymer on and in contact with the optical film, wherein the water soluble or the water dispersible conductive polymer is a polythiophene;

drying to form the antistatic layer; and

applying a pressure sensitive adhesive layer on another side of the antistatic layer.

10-21 (canceled)

22 (currently amended): The method Claim ~~21~~9, wherein the polythiophene contains a hydrophilic functional group in a molecule.

23 (previously presented): The method Claim 9, wherein a surface resistance value of the antistatic layer is  $1 \times 10^{12} \Omega/\square$  or less.

24 (previously presented): The method Claim 9, wherein the pressure sensitive adhesive layer is formed of an acrylic pressure sensitive adhesive.

25 (previously presented): The method Claim 9, wherein the optical film comprises a polarizing plate.

26 (previously presented): The method Claim 9, wherein a surface material of the optical film on which the antistatic layer is laminated is a polycarbonate or a norbornene resin.

27 (previously presented): The method Claim 9, further comprising activation treatment of the optical film.

28 (previously presented): The method Claim 9, wherein the water soluble or water dispersible conductive polymer is a water soluble conductive polymer, solubility of which is 20-30 g per 100 g of water.

29 (previously presented): The method Claim 9, wherein the water soluble or water dispersible conductive polymer is a water dispersible conductive polymer constituted by micro-particles having a size of 1  $\mu\text{m}$  or less.

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30 (currently amended): The method of Claim 25, wherein said polarizing plate comprises a polarized element and a transparent protective film, wherein said/an antistatic layer is applied on and in contact with said transparent protective film, and wherein said transparent protective film consists of a material selected from the group consisting of polyethylenenaphthalate, acrylic-type polymer, styrene-type polymer, polycarbonate-type polymer, polyolefin-type polymer, vinyl chloride-type polymer, amide-type polymer, imide-type polymer, sulfone-type polymer, polyether sulfone-type polymer, polyether-ether ketone-type polymer, poly phenylene sulfide-type polymer, vinyl alcohol-type polymer, vinylidene chloride-type polymer, vinyl butyral-type polymer, allylate-type polymer, polyoxymethylene-type polymer, epoxy-type polymer, and a blend of the aforementioned polymers.

31 (currently amended): The method of Claim 26, wherein the optical film ~~comprises/iscomprises~~ a retardation plate.

32 (new): The method of Claim 9, wherein the antistatic optical film is applied to a first side of a liquid crystal display, wherein said first side of the liquid crystal display does not have a conductive layer, wherein the liquid crystal display has a liquid crystal cell in IPS mode or VA mode.

33 (new): The method of Claim 32, wherein a second side of the liquid crystal display has a conductive layer.

34 (new): A method for manufacturing an antistatic optical film comprising an antistatic layer at least one side of a liquid crystal display optical film, comprising:

applying an aqueous solution or an aqueous dispersion comprising a water soluble or a water dispersible conductive polymer on and in contact with the optical film, wherein the water soluble or the water dispersible conductive polymer is a polythiophene, and wherein the optical film has optical properties which are deteriorated if an organic solvent is applied on and in contact with the optical film;

drying to form the antistatic layer; and

applying a pressure sensitive adhesive layer on another side of the antistatic layer.